

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5771

四月九日星期四

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1908.

一月八日星期五

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SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

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TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

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—ABOUT MEX \$7,22,222

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BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Accounts at the rate of 1% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 " "

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

NEEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
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Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1907. [26]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,120,000

Sterling

\$1,500,000 at 2% = \$15,000,000

Silver \$13,500,000

£25,500,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000 x

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For 3 months, 2% per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.

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J. R. M. SMITH,

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Hongkong, 15th May, 1908. [24]

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [23]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

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JOHN ARMSTRONG,

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Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

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A. KOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.
Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Laundry Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Particular Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

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Mails.

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FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, JAPAN, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

London, 18th May, 1908.

MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA via PALERMO, About 22nd May.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA via NAMUR, About 23rd May.

SHANGHAI via ARCADIA, About 28th May.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports via DELTA, 16th May.

or Further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT,

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 20th May.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 21st May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Middle of May.
For further Particulars, apply to		

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
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FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TONKIN, Charbonnel, 25th May, afternoon,
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS YARRA, Seller, 26th May, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIA, Broc, 8th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ERNEST SIMONS, Girard, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Enterpreneurs meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

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QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1908.

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FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.
ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINAWANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES 29.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacifio: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER, 3 DAVS.

LONDON and PARIS 16.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL MAGOM, 4th June. * MALTE, 12th Oct.
* AMIRAL EXELMANS, 25th July. * CEYLON, 26th Nov.
* OUESSANT, 27th Aug. * CORSE, 11th Jan.

No passengers. Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New "Twin" Screw 16,000 T. displace., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

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THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I., and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

ZOTH IN JULNESS.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FLIRTATION.

What a woman will do, and why she does it, are questions which men are always putting to themselves; and, it must be confessed, they more frequently than not are brought to view their conclusions with chagrin and disappointment. These false estimates of character arise mainly from the idea that there is in the mind of women some faculty peculiar to the sex, something which makes them an eternal riddle; whereas there is really no necessity to postulate any such special essence.

The mind of the woman is, on analysis, the same as that of the man; but the circumstances in which they have respectively been placed for many years—even for ages—have so complicated the specialisation of some of the faculties of mind that divergencies have become accentuated. These divergencies amount almost to the creation of a different entity, whose mode of action is so modified that it seems fantastic or distorted, whereas it is really the same thing in other garments—a paraphrase, a sport, if you will, masked, perhaps, but springing from the same base.

PARADOX AND MONOTONY.

Though there is, strictly speaking, no actual mental femininity, we still recognise that there are two minds—women are women and men are men. This bi-sexual arrangement is evidently satisfactory. Just think for a moment how tame life would be if there were not two minds, but one mind. There would be no curiosity, no sense of effort to please or to understand, no idea of a mystery to be unravelled. What men dislike is that women should wish to cancel their womanhood and merge it in manhood; that they should cast away what there is in them of paradox, and should strive to assume all that goes for making the life monotonous. Men would have a blended life, attuned and harmonised; not fused in a dull identity. When lives are similar the result may be friendship or toleration, but it is not love; and that is what a man wants. He desires love. How can he have it if mentality is merely a looking-glass? O ne devient pas amoureux de soi-même—we get tired of white light; we want colour, and woman is the rainbow of life.

THE SECRET OF EMOTION.

There are two main factors which largely determine the conduct of woman, viz.: Intensity and self-preservation, or conservatism, the former showing itself in a plus amount of emotion; the latter in impulsive action. Of these the former is largely responsible for the latter. No exact knowledge of the nature of emotion exists beyond that it is a mental state associated with ideas, and that the "emotional tone" of an idea is a very uncertain and changeable element. At one time it may be strong, at another weak; and at still another so altered as to be the very opposite of what was at first.

It is just this peculiarity of the nature of emotion that upsets all our calculations, and makes us unjust critics of conduct. If marriage were determined by natural selection we should have a simple condition of things. If the handsome man always married the handsome woman, the short man the short girl, the senior wrangler best B.A. in honour, there would be no difficulty in forming a sliding matrimonial scale; but the personal equation comes in, and sets us orthodoxy. What is beauty to one man is ugliness to another. In the fact of such terms as "love-mariages," "marriage de convenance," "suitable marriage," and so on, we can only conclude that what is certain is that there is a union, and what is not certain is the nature of the predicate.

I have often seen young girls in whose cases the disturbing element takes the form of doubt. They cannot make up their minds. They have become "engaged," and all has gone well for a time; when suddenly for no reason apparent to other people, they have broken their engagements, have renewed them, and broken them again, and have finally drifted into a state of mental irritation, the result of sleeplessness, worry, and impaired nutrition.

THE FLIRT.

Many of these girls are misunderstood; they are called "girls" are said to be fickle, and are generally blamed when they ought to be pitied. The usual notion is that they "do not know their own minds," or that they "cannot make up their minds"; whereas, as a matter of fact, there is not much "mind" in it. They are in an impulsive state, and all their actions show it.

The truth is that marriage means a good deal more to the woman than it does to the man; and I maintain that many girls do positively shirk—when it comes to the time—the part they have to play. Hence they vacillate, and end by a series of inconsistencies which bring upon them the opprobrium of outsiders who have not fully understood the conditions. I do not believe that women invariably lure men into engagements, and then reject them for the amusement of placing them in awkward and ridiculous circumstances; for it is certain that the mental change which is involved in the term "falling in love" is of so complicated a character that though it may (and often does) proceed to a correct solution, it may, on the other hand, seriously affect the mental life of the individual. Let women be credited with this—that for a long time they have been coerced and kept in subjection; that they have had to act on the defensive, and have therefore been made suspicious, that it has become a necessity for them to test the genuineness of overtures, and that if they use their arts and attractions as decoys, these means are, after all, the only armour and weapons, which they can employ to find out whether the attack is real. The notion of the most astute of their sisters told them that the wedding-ring is but the token of woman's folly and men's presumption?

TRYING TO WIN.

In the true balance between the emotional and the intellectual we find the strict conditions best suited for happy marriages. It is just on this platform that the greatest number of social difficulties arise; for the emotional idea may be strongest at the very time when the intellectual is in course of development. The ancients truly said that "love is blind."

It is of no use to Upstart and Old Guard in this frame of mind. The only reasonable way to behave is to see that the physiological psychology of the whole proceeding is clearly demonstrative of a condition which can only be changed by a transmutation of the component elements of the idea. To tell the man that exceedingly pretty girls are often very imbecile will not affect him. He is not for marrying brains—the overwhelming force of his manhood is upon him. To tell the girl that the symmetrical giant whom she adores is intolerable to her social surroundings will not deter her from her resolution to carry out the match at all risks.

It is arrogance and impudence of men to call women "flirts" because they use those protective faculties which have come to be instinctive. Women must go to certain lengths to prove to themselves that they are right in acting as they finally resolve to do; and it is rather complimentary than otherwise, to the man to know that he may have to pass through a period of probation which eventuates in a true adjustment. If the woman is to be the man's alter ego, it must be that she can supplement what is required to make the married state a true union of mind and body. How is she to do this unless she first prospects the ground, and this, perhaps, not once only, but again and again?—T. Claye Shaw, M.D., in *Morning Leader*.

Notice of Firm

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TIJIPANAS ...	SINGAPORE	First half May	SHANGHAI	First half May
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half May	JAPAN	First half May
TJIMAH	AMOY	First half May	JAVA	First half May
TJILATJAP...	JAVA	Second half May	SHANGHAI	Second half May
TJIPANAS ...	AMOY	Second half May	JAVA	Second half May
TJILIWONG.	JAPAN	Second half May	JAVA	Second half May
TJBODAS ...	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN	First half June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 175.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 7th May, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

R.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

Intimation.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices, please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October,

Intimation.

Intimations.

"LIVE" TYPEWRITER, No. 10224.

WILL the owner of this Machine kindly communicate with:

VERTEX,

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1908.

COMMERCIAL

FREIGHT MARKET

Under date of the 16th inst., Messrs Lambe and Rogge write in their fortnightly report:

Since issue of last circular there has been a little more animation in chartering business, and the volume of transaction is larger than during the preceding fortnight, rates of freight, nevertheless show no advance.

There is no change for the better to report yet, as far as chartering from Saigon to this is concerned. Although the local rice market has somewhat rallied in the course of last week, the Saigon values are still above the parity of Hongkong, and very little disposition is consequently shown for tonnage engagements. Four vessels are reported settled at 11 cents only.

From Saigon to Philippine ports, some fresh demand resulted in two further settlements at 24 and 26 cents, respectively, according to size of vessel. Manila reports have it that a new import duty has been raised by the U.S. Government on rice cargoes, amounting to 31 cents per picul; and the opinion is expressed that this measure will adversely influence chartering business, at least in the early future.

Two steamers have been taken up in the direction Saigon to Japan at 23 and 24 cents, respectively, and there are said to be further orders in the market.

Java/Hongkong and Bangkok/Hongkong remain a dead letter.

Nanchang/Canton charterers have been able to secure a few boats on basis of 22 and 24 cents and in nearly every case for part cargo only, but even on these moderate terms no further business appears to be feasible.

Coal freights have again had the lion's share of the fortnight's settlements, and the following rates were obtained: Hongkong/Canton \$1.40, Haiphong/Canton \$1.80, Moji/Swatoon \$1.80 and \$2.00, Moji/Hongkong \$1.30 and \$1.35.

On time charter basis the *Frikjof*, a modern coaster, holding a Hongkong Government passenger license, has been taken up, by a Chinese concern for the period of 3/3, months at \$4,000 only. Converted into sterling at present exchange, the rate is so low that it can barely cover running expenses.Sail Freights:—Nothing doing.
Sail Tonnage loading or to load:—None.
Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.
Departure of Sailors:—None.

SCIENTIA, or Neuralgia of the Sciatic Nerve, is a severe pain which, beginning at the back of the thigh, runs down the leg. It sometimes attacks only one, sometimes both limbs, and it may even extend as far as the toes. At all times a distressing complaint, Sciatica may lead to permanently disastrous results if neglected or improperly treated, for in prolonged attacks the leg sometimes wastes away and ultimately becomes paralysed. It is because of this dire & unique tonic action on the whole nervous system, whilst at the same time purifying and strengthening the blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have cured almost countless cases of Sciatica, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and other nervous disorders, and for the same reason they are world famous as the remedy for all complaints primarily arising from impurity or defectiveness of the blood supply, such as Malaria, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Headaches, Palpitations, Debility, Early Decay, Rheumatism, Beri-Beri, Boils, Eczema and Skin Disorders, as well as those ailments which afflict ladies between youth and middle age. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, the pills can also be had direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Cavanagh Bridge, Singapore, 6 bottles for \$1., or 1 bottle for \$1.50, post free. Beware of imitations, and substitutes, and remember that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are indisputably

MY WONDERFUL CURE
three years ago I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to many of my friends, and I am always hearing that they have done good. You are at liberty to make whatever use you like of my testimony."

Scientia, or Neuralgia of the Sciatic Nerve, is a severe pain which, beginning at the back of the thigh, runs down the leg. It sometimes attacks only one, sometimes both limbs, and it may even extend as far as the toes. At all times a distressing complaint, Sciatica may lead to permanently disastrous results if neglected or improperly treated, for in prolonged attacks the leg sometimes wastes away and ultimately becomes paralysed. It is because of this dire & unique tonic action on the whole nervous system, whilst at the same time purifying and strengthening the blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have cured almost countless cases of Sciatica, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and other nervous disorders, and for the same reason they are world famous as the remedy for all complaints primarily arising from impurity or defectiveness of the blood supply, such as Malaria, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Headaches, Palpitations, Debility, Early Decay, Rheumatism, Beri-Beri, Boils, Eczema and Skin Disorders, as well as those ailments which afflict ladies between youth and middle age. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, the pills can also be had direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Cavanagh Bridge, Singapore, 6 bottles for \$1., or 1 bottle for \$1.50, post free. Beware of imitations, and substitutes, and remember that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are indisputably

THE HOUSE OF "LITTLE NELL" TO LET.

WHERE DICKENS CONCEIVED HIS FAMOUS STORY.

The announcement that the house in Bath where, in 1810, Charles Dickens first conceived the idea of his immortal Little Nell in "The Old Curiosity Shop" to be let or sold is a fact of considerable interest to all Dickens lovers.

At the time that the novelist was first attracted to his theme by the sight of a poor little girl at Bath, he and his wife, his (and Lauder's) biographer, John Forster, and the painter Maclise were on a visit to Walter Savage Landor in that fair city, and the incident is thus referred to in Forster's "Life of Landor":—

"It was at a celebration of his birthday in the first of his Bath lodgings, 35, St. James's square, that the fancy which took the form of Little Nell in 'The Old Curiosity Shop' first dawned on the genius of its creator. No character in prose fiction was a greater favourite with Landor. He thought that upon her, Juliet might for a moment have turned her eyes from Romeo, and that Demona might have taken her hairbreadth escape to heart, so interesting and pathetic did she seem to him; and when, some years later, the circumstance I have named was recalled to him, he broke into one of those whimsical bursts of comical extravagance out of which arose the fancy of Boythorn. With tremendous emphasis he confirmed the fact, and added that he had never, in his life regretted anything so much as his having failed to carry out an intention he had formed concerning it; for he meant to have purchased that house, 35, St. James's square, and then and there to have burnt it to the ground, to the end that no meager association should ever desecrate the birthday of Nell. Then he would pause a little, become conscious of our sense of his absurdity, and break into a thundering peal of laughter."

Thus, in his somewhat ponderous fashion, does John Forster tell the story. It is certainly a great pity that the novelist did not carry out his expressed wish to purchase the house in Bath; but at that time he did not think he could afford it. (It seems Dickens had gone to America, meanwhile, and was sojourning there when Forster's "Life of Landor" reached him.) In his desire to tell the story in "cold print," he wrote to John Forster, from America: "I see you have told, with what our friends would have called won-derful accuracy, the little St. James's-square story which a certain faithless wretch (C. D.) was to have related."

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SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER

NOW DESPAIR,

but with

joining a doctor's bill, fall into the

hands of a quack who

only cure himself without the knowl-

edge of any party. By the introduction of

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A complete revolution has been wrought in this de-

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have been restored to health and happiness who

for years past have been mere drags out of

material existence.

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diseases, and of all diseases, caused by

living the foundation of structure and other

serious diseases.

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GENUINE AGE
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SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

Per Dozen \$19.50

A VERY FINE WINE, POPULAR
THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
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Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1908.

A CHECK TO GOLD PRODUCTION.

According to statistics gathered by the New York *Financial Chronicle* the gold production of the world has met with some check. There was some little increase in output during 1907 over 1906, but it was the smallest year's increase since the resumption of operations in the Transvaal mines following the Boer war, and the smallest for several years prior to the outbreak of that war. The gold production of all countries in ounces and value, at \$26.67 (gold) an ounce, is compared in the following way back to 1900 and for separated intervals thereafter:

Ounces.	Value.
1907	19,584,844
1906	19,370,658
1905	8,290,567
1904	16,759,448
1903	15,778,016
1902	14,437,69
1901	12,894,85
1900	12,684,958
1899	9,612,003
1898	5,111,451
1897	5,003,584
	103,412,416

The present slowing down in the output is evidently due to natural causes rather than to the collapse of credit, which affected chiefly the United States and which would less affect an industry devoted to the production of a commodity in universal and unlimited demand than any other industry. We are thus to conclude remarks an American contemporary, that recent predictions of such a continued, rapidly increasing output of the metal as would wreck the monetary systems of the gold-standard nations are not in the way of meeting early fulfillment. It is further to be noticed that the South African production alone continues noticeably to increase. It amounted to 7,530,535 ounces in 1907, against 6,631,085 in 1906. The United States, on the other hand, after decreasing from 4,105,333 ounces in 1906 to 3,641,811 in 1907, all the principal districts of the country have been going up again, and the total output of the United States in 1907 was 5,003,584, which stands third in

several years, last year's production being given as 3,610,141 ounces, against 4,117,011 in 1903. Russia and Canada further help in staying the advance in the world's output, while Mexico reports some little increase, which has been continuous for a period of twenty years. That the great increase in the world's gold output during the past dozen years is at the bottom of the general and noteworthy advance in commodity prices should admit of no question. It follows that marked diminution of this yearly increase, or its disappearance altogether, must have a tendency to check the general advance of prices. As the situation now stands in the matter of gold production, the probabilities are that while prices will largely recover any depression forced by the present contraction of credit, they will not thereafter resume the general advance which has been so striking a feature of the world's commercial and industrial experience of the past decade. The times, in other words, are likely to prove more tolerable for the people as consumers than they have been of late.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English mail of the 18th April was delivered in London on the 15th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keswick left Shanghai on 13th inst. for Peking by the *Koukiang* and will return via Hankow.

A LARGE fire occurred at Wuchang late on Thursday night, 7th inst., a considerable number of native houses being destroyed.

THREE hundred foreigners have passed Tairen up to the 6th instant, from the beginning of the month, on trips of inspection in Manchuria.

THE towboat *Thales* with dredger *Shanghai* in tow arrived at Shanghai on 12th inst. from Singapore, consigned to the Whampoa Conservancy Board.

IT is reported from Seoul that a proposal to establish a Government ginseng monopoly was submitted to a Korean Cabinet Council on the 5th instant.

DEFAMATORY articles published by Osaka papers, in which foreign firms are mentioned, have moved Messrs. Rapso & Co. to institute proceedings for the recovery of damages for libel.

WE learn that the Japanese residents of Hankow with their natural adaptability to circumstances are making efforts to borrow the Chinese race course in order to hold a Japanese race meeting.—*Hankow Daily News*.

TWO or three days ago, a good lady of the land gave birth to triplets—two boys and a girl—at Taiat Somdetch, near Wat Chang, west side of the river. The mother and her three babies are doing well.—*Siamese Free Press*.

DR. R. Koch, the well-known German bacteriologist, now in the United States, was to leave San Francisco about May 15 and is expected to arrive in Japan at the end of the month. The professors of the College of Medicine and the Tokio Association of Medicine are making preparations to welcome him. It is said that he will stay in Japan for about three months.

IN the Police Court, this morning, Captain Black, of the steamer *Powm*, prosecuted seven Chinese coolies for obtaining passages to Hongkong, from Canton, on board his vessel, without paying their fares. The defendants, who were found by the compradores hidden among the cargo, pleaded guilty to the charges. Captain Black informed the Magistrate (Mr. J. H. Kemp) that stowing away was a very common offence on the Canton run, that his company was losing money by it, and that the stowaways were a great nuisance. The defendants were fined \$10 each. They went to gaol for fourteen days, the alternative.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* says:—The Japanese are exhibiting signs of irritation over what they call "the altruism of American authorities." There was no objection to our discussing the awakening of the Chinese in an abstract fashion, and no fuss was made about the open door as long as the Japanese had the first place near the entrance; but as soon as the United States attempts to act up to its own views on the subject of a treaty consummated some years ago there is talk of this Government assisting the Chinese in "the recovery of imaginary rights." The Japanese view of the situation is natural enough, although it may have been unexpected by that part of our people who labour under the delusion that the Mikado's forces are stationed in Manchuria for ornamental purposes.

THE *Al fresco* dinner given at the Kowloon Hotel on Saturday night proved to be a great success. Every table was occupied and the best of the story is that there was a large number of ladies among the many bachelors. It is hardly necessary to say that the menu was equal to the occasion. After dinner the majority of the guests adjourned to the gardens where they enjoyed the pleasant breezes of the north-west and where ice-creams were served out in lavish profusion. The gardens were illuminated with fairy lights and lanterns, and while the Mahavira band played, under the baton of Mr. Gabriel, the guests were of one opinion, and that was, "It's better to be in Kowloon on a summer night than in Hongkong." This was the first *Al fresco* dinner given at the Kowloon Hotel, and it is to give many more.

TRAGEDY ON SHIPBOARD.

CHIEF OFFICER DROPS DEAD.

An extremely sad incident occurred on board one of the local boats in harbour yesterday afternoon. The chief officer (Helenus Pann), of the steamer *Tatsu Maru*, after talking with the captain for a few minutes, suddenly dropped dead.

Shortly before the distressing occurrence happened Mr. Pann seemed in the best of health and spirits. He spoke to the captain on nautical affairs and excusing himself he retired to his cabin, where, immediately afterwards, he was found in a comatos condition. On discovering the death the police flag was flown, and Police Sergeant Jackson responded. The body was removed to the mortuary.

The Chief Officer—Mr. Pann—was about thirty-nine years of age and so far as is known everything conspired to his happiness.

PIKE AT CANYON.

FIFTEEN HOUSES BURNED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th May.

At half-past one o'clock this morning an outbreak of fire took place in a shop near the Tai Koo Bridge, in the vicinity of Ship Po street, in which a large quantity of bamboo materials for matted ejection purposes was stored. The wind was then rather strong, and in a short space of time the conflagration spread over a large area. The flames shot high in the air and the black columns of smoke could be seen at a great distance in the night.

On the alarm being raised the different fire brigades at once proceeded to the scene; but before the assistance of the fire fighters arrived four buildings were already gutted. There are some obstructions caused to the brigades by the trenches made in the roads of the various streets for the laying down of the water mains by the Canton Waterworks Company, to the fire continued to burn for fully two hours with the result that some fifteen buildings were burnt to the ground. It is not ascertained whether there were any lives lost in the outbreak.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ARMED ROBBERY.

The May Criminal Sessions were opened by the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) in the Supreme Court, this morning. The first case on the calendar was that in which three men—Li Kan, Chang Po and Chan Cheung Fat—were charged (1) with committing a robbery at Fu Hang, in the New Territory, on the 27th March, 1908, and (2) with receiving stolen property.

Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney-General) instructed by Mr. Denys, of the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted. The defendants, who were not represented by Counsel, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The following was the jury empanelled:—Messrs. E. C. Lane (foreman), John Cruckshank, E. T. M. Marcsenare, A. H. E. Routier, Thomas Shand, A. W. Lamperski, and J. O. Sheppard.

The Attorney-General, in outlining the particulars of the case, stated that the three defendants were there on two charges of robbery, committed in the Pun Hang village, in the New Territory. The prosecutor, he stated, kept an opium shop at Pun Hang village, and his story was that on the night in question he was alone in his house. At about nine o'clock he heard a knock at the door. Seizing hold of a lamp he went to investigate. As soon as he opened the door the first defendant pushed his way into the house and seized prosecutor by the queue. Then the lamp was taken away from him. Assisted by the second defendant, the first accused pressed him to the floor and tied his head up in a sack. They then proceeded to bind him, hands and feet. The first and second defendants threatened to burn the prosecutor if they were not told where his money was hidden. The shop was searched and \$4 in money and other household goods were stolen. The Attorney-General went on to say that the prosecutor was very much alarmed by such treatment. After the robbers had left, prosecutor got himself free as best he could and ran to the temple and there he saw the priest. He sent for his daughter and she reported the matter to the police. Sergeant Clarke, the officer in charge, would be called, and he would speak to the condition in which he found the house when he visited it. On the 1st April, Sergeant Clarke went to Tap Mun—an island at the entrance of Mirs Bay, six miles from Pun Hang village—where he found the first defendant in a boat. The second defendant was on the shore close by. The boat was searched, and some of the stolen property was found, which has since been identified by the prosecutor as belonging to him. On the 6th April, Sergeant Clarke paid another visit to Tap Mun and, the arrest of the third defendant came about in his house the police officer found a clock which several witnesses would say, belonged to the prosecutor. Concluding, the Attorney-General said that prosecutor had no difficulty in identifying the first and second defendants. As regards the third man he had not alleged that he was there; he only spoke of two men. But unless the third defendant could reasonably account for the possession of the clock then he is guilty of the charge of receiving stolen property.

Witnesses were then called and examined. The jury then considered their verdict and found the two prisoners guilty unanimously. They were each sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The third man was found guilty of the charge of receiving stolen property.

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THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

A PEKING OPINION.

In its last issue the new Peking paper *China Daily Opinion* says:—"We have read articles about the boycotting of the Japanese, in consequence of the *Tatsu Maru* incident. From Japan come telegrams showing that in the island Empire the results of the boycott are already being felt. Japanese diplomats are displaying a tendency to deal with the matter in a high-handed manner and, by brow-beating the Central Government of China, attempt to force the hand of the people of Kwangtung. Again we hear that in the Lingkang Provinces Japanese agents are advocating rebellion against the Kwangtung dynasty, and finally the Kwangtung Viceroy's defence of his action in the *Tatsu Maru* affair has been published."

Taking a dispassionate survey of the whole matter the case seems to show plainly that a wrong method is being employed by Japan, if she desires to end the boycott and re-gain friendly relations with the people of Kwangtung Province.

The story of the *Tatsu Maru* has already been told and it is not necessary to repeat it here. It seems indisputable that the vessel was running a cargo of contraband from Japan, into a country which was supposed to be a friendly neighbour of the Japanese nation. A zealous naval officer arrested the vessel, and though there may have been ground for protest over some trivial technicalities of international law, there is no room for doubt in the mind of any unbiased person that the Chinese official were justified in preventing the delivery of the arms, which the vessel carried, to the revolutionaries for whom they were undoubtedly intended.

Now in all this there was absolutely no cause for the creation of unfriendly feelings between China and Japan. A quiet, self-restrained approach to the quest on, by Japanese diplomats, would have obviated all irritation. The question could, with perfect propriety, have been submitted to arbitration by some disinterested power. Whatever the decision, both China and Japan could have accepted the position without loss of dignity.

Japan, however, since her encounter with Russia, seems to have adopted an attitude of didactic belligerence in her diplomacy. This is not only shown in her relations with China, but Canada and America have also experienced the bombastic dictation of Tokyo. It is not convenient for the world to go to war at the present moment and for it to reason, only Japan still finds herself free from a sanguinary combat. Whether victory or defeat rested with her arms and avices, bankruptcy would be her certain portion. Knowing this, as her diplomats must, she apparently seeks to urge China, a rich, though weak (from a military standpoint) neighbour, to a quarrel by adopting a bullying attitude and unjustly supporting a piece of illegitimate and unfriendly trade. The people of Kwangtung have, however, been clever enough to call "Check" to the Japanese move and the little islanders are not crying out for the blow. It appears that any body of people can be coerced into purchasing goods made by another nation is a theory which is too ridiculous to be entertained, and yet the Japanese seem to insist upon the Chinese Government adopting such an attitude towards its people. Japan may think, by this means, to avert the bankruptcy which the boycott of the Kwangtung people seems to threaten, but failure is certain to attend such an attitude.

Bluster and bullying will only alienate sympathy. Financial assistance will be withdrawn and the end is easily conceived. On the other hand a dignified attitude of conciliation is almost certain to accomplish the desired result and the sooner this is realised in Tokyo the better it will be for Japan's future prosperity. The world is getting tired of dictatorial high-handedness. It detracts from the national dignity and savours of vulgarity. The Cantonese boycott is a just and dignified answer to the forcing upon them of an injustice, and is likely to prove extremely expensive to Japan unless that country adopts a different diplomacy.

"BANK NOTE" TRICK AGAIN.

ONE OFFENDER ARRESTED AND CONVICTED.

Of all the idiotic things that Chinese women do, nothing compares with their readiness to hand over their jewels to the first man who comes along. Repeatedly we have chronicled stories of the extraordinary way and simplicity of Chinese women, in the matter of giving the savings of a life-time to absolutely unknown adventurers. We have tried to show that a Chinese woman, clever though she may be, is at the behest of every plausible-tongued man. Another case has occurred to-day and we would desire our Chinese contemporaries to note the fact, where two Chinese women were mercilessly taken advantage of. Both of them were quietly walking along the street, both of them felt that all was well, and both of them were sure that nothing could befall them. Unhappily for them one of Fagin's prototypal *"bank-note"* tricks relieved them of their savings and relieved each woman of her surplus jewellery.

At the Police Court this morning, Li Tai, a street-cook, no fixed place of abode, was charged with obtaining money and jewellery to the value of \$100, from two women on the 1st and 2nd inst., by means of a trick. It would appear from the evidence heard by Mr. J. H. Kemp that accused met the two women—one in Peel Street and the other in Queen's Road Central—on two successive days, and, by means of the well-known "*bank-note*" trick, relieved them of their savings, and relieved each woman of her surplus jewellery.

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Telegrams.**HONGKONG TELEGRAPH****SERVICE****RIOTING AT HANKOW.****FOREIGN WARSHIPS PREPARING TO LAND FORCES.****CHINESE TROOPS GRAPPLING WITH THE SITUATION.****[From Our Own Correspondent.]**

Shanghai, 16th May,

1.20 p.m.

Serious rioting has broken out at Hankow.

The emeute is confined to the native city.

Chinese troops, reinforced by the presence of Chinese warships, have arrived at the scene of the disturbance.

The foreign men-of-war in port are making preparations to land forces to protect the foreign community in case of eventualities.

[The above telegram was received on Saturday afternoon, but as the publication of that day's paper commenced at an early hour in the afternoon, it could not be printed in the same issue.—*Ed., H.K.T.*]**STRIKE ENDED.****JAPANESE CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.****[By courtesy of the "Shueung Po."]**

Hankow, 16th May.

In reference to the strike at Hankow, a number of soldiers have been despatched to put down the disturbance.

All work in the port was resumed to-day.

The Japanese merchants of this city have formulated a claim for compensation for a big amount of money for losses alleged to have been incurred as a result of the strike.

[Reuter's.]**Opening of the Franco-British Exhibition.**

London, 15th May.

M. Cruppi and M. Ruan, the French Ministers, attended a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce in the evening.

M. Ruan said he hoped the exhibition would further develop the entente.

The Indian Frontier Troubles.
Lord Lansdale was asked, in the House of Lords, whether the Amir had replied to the representations of the Government of India in reference to the participation of Afghans in the frontier outbreak and whether any explanation had been given of the hostile demonstration at the Khyber Pass.

Lord Lansdale replied that the Amir had given "satisfactory assurances" of his efforts to dissuade Afghans from joining the tribesmen; but it was contrary to the public interests to enter into details of the correspondence.

Later.

The Reduction of Armaments.
Sir Edward Grey, speaking at a dinner of the Iron and Steel Institute, said one nation was helpless in trying to reduce armaments without others co-operating.

The Government realized the importance of maintaining armaments, especially the naval armament.

In conclusion, Sir Edward Grey said that if our naval position fails to such a point that we are unable to cope with any probable combination brought against the navy, not merely our prosperity but our very independence and integrity will be at stake.

Herr Dernburg in London.

16th May.

Herr Dernburg had an interview with the Earl of Crewe yesterday, and in the evening an audience of His Majesty the King, prior to his departure for Damaraland.

Bomb Outrage in Calcutta.

There has been another bomb outrage in Calcutta in which four persons were injured.

Canada.

At a meeting held at the Mansion House, and presided over by the Lord Mayor, it was decided to open a National fund for the purpose of presenting to Canada a birthday gift in memory of General Wolfe and the French General Moncalm.

His Majesty the King and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales are subscribing to the fund.

Night Exercises Suspended.

An Admiralty order suspends night attacks and exercises until further orders.

France and Great Britain.

France and Great Britain are utilising the presence of M. Cruppi in London for the purpose of informally discussing the question of concluding a commercial treaty.

The U.S. Presidency.

There are indications generally that the Republican Convention will nominate Mr. Taft for the U.S. Presidency on the first

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB**SECOND MEETING.**

Patrons—His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, C.B.; His Excellency Maj.-Genl. H. G. Broadwoor, C.B.; Commodore R. H. S. Stokes, R.N.
Committee—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex officio), The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., C. H. Ross, Esq., J. A. Jupp, Esq., H. P. White, Esq., G. K. Hall Bruton, Esq., John Paterson, Esq., and Captain Cussingham.

Judge—Maj.-Genl. Broadwoor.
Handicapper—J. A. Jupp, Esq.
Clerk of the Scales—H. P. White, Esq.
Assistant Clerk of the Scales—Capt. Cussingham.

Starter—C. H. Ross, Esq.
and Starter—J. Paterson, Esq.
Time Keeper—M. S. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—R. F. C. Master, Esq.

The second meeting of the Gymkhana Club was held at the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon. The weather was delightful throughout the races, and there was no rain to mar the proceedings. There was a good attendance of ladies whose bright costumes lend so much colour to the paddock. By kind permission of Major Evans and the Officers of the 13th Rajputs, the Band of the Regiment played the following selection of music during the races, and greatly enlivened the proceedings:

1.—Value "Svenska" Roeder.
2.—March "Black Hawk" Hume.
3.—Value "Puffie Value" Crowe.
4.—Selection "Country Girl" Jones.
5.—Value "Merry Widow" Lohar.
6.—Cakc Walk "Aumbin Moon" Ardu by Coke.
7.—March "Imperial" Hume.
8.—Galop "John Peel" Godfrey.
9.—Cakc Walk "Don't Make dem Sandious Ryes" Johnson.

10.—3 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100 Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffins race 5 lbs extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a fist; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a race. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs, to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs, to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5; 1st prize: A Cup presented by the Club, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Dryasdust's Earthquake, 152lbs (Clarke).
Mr. Dryasdust's Coxcomb, 151lbs (Dupree).
Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 151lbs ... (Owner).
Mr. Bruton's Nutmeg, 151lbs ... (Owner).
Mr. D. Vorabjev's Rubber Tree, 151lbs....

(Gegg)
Mr. Rolason's Homoea, 151lbs ... (Master).
Homoea started well, and was leading, but at the finish was left several lengths behind, Earthquake taking first place, Coxcomb following close behind and Astral claiming third place.

Time: 2.21 3/5.
Winner: \$15.40.
Cash Sweepstakes: 1st \$17.50; 2nd \$45; 3rd \$25.

2.—3.20 p.m.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE.—For China ponies subscription griffins of this season 1907-1908 non-winning runners at the Hongkong Jockey Club meeting 1908. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at the 1st Gymkhana meeting this season 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5; 1st prize: A Cup presented by the Club, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Dryasdust's Coxcomb, 151lbs (Clarke).
Mr. Dryasdust's Nutmeg, 151lbs ... (Owner).
Mr. Bruton's Rubber Tree, 151lbs....

(Gegg)
Mr. Rolason's Homoea, 151lbs ... (Master).
Homoea started well, and was leading, but at the finish was left several lengths behind, Earthquake taking first place, Coxcomb following close behind and Astral claiming third place.

Time: 2.21 3/5.
Winner: \$15.40.
Cash Sweepstakes: 1st \$17.50; 2nd \$45; 3rd \$25.

3.—5.20 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE—HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5; 1st prize: A Cup presented by the Club, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Dryasdust's Coxcomb, 151lbs (Dupree).
Mr. Dryasdust's Silverlake, 146lbs (Owner).
Mr. Gegg's Eglington, 151lbs ... (Reed).

This race was not perhaps as fast and exciting as the previous ones. Dupree finished first, and added one more win to his laurels.

Time: 2.39 2/5.
Winner: \$12.23.
Cash Sweepstakes: 1st \$630; 2nd \$180; 3rd \$92.

4.—3 p.m.—TWO-MILE FLAT RACE.—For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrances fee \$5; 1st and 2nd Prizes presented by the Club. Post entries will be accepted for this event.

There were several entries. Dupree was very successful, and made three carries, eliciting great applause. Bruton obtained second place.

5.—4.30 p.m.—FIVE FURLONG FLAT RACE.—For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5; 1st prize: A Cup presented by H. E. R. Hunter, Esq., and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Dryasdust's Earthquake, 152lbs..... (Dupree).
Mr. Bruton's Nutmeg, 151lbs ... (Owner).
Mr. R. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 151lbs... (Owner).
Mr. Gegg's Eglington, 151lbs..... (Reed).
Mr. J. H. N. M. Bankstra Rose, 149lbs.... (Seth).
Mr. J. W. Noble's Baluchi Chiel, 152lbs... (Hickman).
Time: 1.15.

Winner: \$11.70.
Cash Sweepstakes: 1st \$604.80; 2nd \$17.80; 3rd \$86.40.

6.—4.50 p.m.—FROM THE TWO-MILE POST ONE ROUND AND IN FLAT RACE.—For China ponies subscription griffins of any season and all ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and The Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908. Weight for inches as per scale. Winning ponies at any official meeting other than subscription griffins of this season 1907-1908 and ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908 of one race 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races 12 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins of this season 1907-1908 and non-winning runners in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908 allowed 5 lbs. Weight for inches as per scale. 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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AT PRESENT QUOTATION AND LAST QUOTATION	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	12,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,000,000 \$200,000}	\$2,000,387	Final of 4/- on old and 4/110/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	5/-	\$70 sellers (London £74.10.)
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	{ £12,735 £500,000}	£71,293	£5 (London £6) in 1907	-	£51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	1,000	£250	£50	{ £1,500,000 \$210,058 \$471,939 £125,000}	note	£20 for 10/8	8/-	\$235 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £10,000 £18,642 \$3,000,000 \$1,000,000 £45,407}	Tls. 204,414	[Final of 7/5 per share making in all 15/- for 1906-Tls. 2.65]	6%	Tls. 771
Union Life Assurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	£250	£100	{ £25,157.45/ \$434,34 \$1,000,000}	25,6011	[Final of 5/- making 5.5 for 1906 and interim of 5/- for 1907]	5/-	\$795
Life Assurance Association, Limited	12,000	£100	£60	{ £19,032 \$1,000,000 £15.57}	£31,763	£12 and bonus £3 for 1906	10/-	\$147 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£100	£20	{ £1,000,000 £16,007 \$13,872}	£71,433	£6 and bonus £3 for 1906	8/-	\$92 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	£250	£50	{ £1,313,941 \$60,000}	£428,037	£27 for 1906	8/-	\$315
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	£25	£5	{ £7,000 \$264,638}	£1,053	£1 for 1906	-	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	£50	£50	{ £66,988 \$250,000}	Nil	£4 for year ending 31.12.07	10%	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£15	{ £75,000 \$20,000}	16,437	£1/- or 2nd half year making in all £2/- for year ending 31.12.07	7/-	\$29 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	4,000	£5	£5	{ £60,000 \$270,000}	£3,694	£1/- for 1906 @ ex 2/3 = £1.24 per share	5/-	£338 \$24
Do. do. (Deferred)	6,000	£5	£5	{ £270,000}				
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £1,75,000 \$400,000 \$1,875}	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 31 for 1907	21%	Tls. 45 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,875 \$65,000}	£22,370	[Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9) in £1/- for 1907]	21%	Tls. 50 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £1,98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,000 Tls. 30,000}	£137	£1/- for year ending 31.12.07	45%	\$32 \$18
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	£1.50	{ £1,98,000}	18,730	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12.5%	Tls. 49 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	£100	£100	{ £450,000 none}	19,218	£8 for year ending 31.12.07	-	\$15
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	{ £100,000}	Tls. 8,935	£1/- for 1907	-	\$20 sellers
Peak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £100,000}		£1.00 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06	-	Tls. 70 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ £15,000 £84,398}	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10 for account 1908)	7.5%	Tls. 15,55 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £4,873}	£11,358	No. 11 of 1/- = 48 cents	-	£8 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	{ £64,124 none}	£3,726	£1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	-	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	6,000	£50	£50	{ £10,000 £6,86 £40,000}	£3,556	Final of £1.5 making £3.8 for 1907	6.5%	\$33 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	{ £100,000 \$56,000}	£441,442	Final of £4 making £8 for 1907	7.5%	\$104
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	£1.50	{ £1,000,000}	£10,459	Interim of £4 making £8 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7%	Tls. 86 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	£1.50	{ £1,69,157 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000}	£12,626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	7.5%	Tls. 229 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ £1,25,000 \$10,908 19,178}	Tls. 6,533	Tls. 5 for 1907	6%	Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	£25	£25	{ £1,000,000 \$1,000}	£24	£2 for year ending 30.6.07	10.5%	\$24 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	£15	£15	{ £1,000,000 \$1,000}	£25,000	£1.80 for 1906	-	\$125 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	{ £1,000,000 \$1,000}	£24,975	£1.50 for 1907	7.5%	196
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£100	£100	{ £250,000 \$10,915}	£25,012	Final of £3.5 making £7 for 1907	7.5%	\$100 sellers
Humphreys Estates & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	£10	£10	{ £217,426 \$30,000}	£4,621	70 cents for 1907	7.5%	\$100 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	£50	£50	{ none}	1653	£1.50 for 1907	6.5%	\$26 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	£1.50	{ £1,523,045 Tls. 170,000 none}	Tls. 107,517	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907	7.5%	Tls. 112 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	{ £1,50,000 Tls. 23,276 \$60,000}	£1,541	Final of £2.10 making in all £4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8.5%	£48 a. and b.
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £1,150,000 Tls. 23,276 \$60,000}	£1,807	Tls. 21 for year ended 31.10.1907	4.5%	Tls. 58 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	£100	£100	{ £1,150,000 Tls. 23,276 \$60,000}	£14,569	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4.5%	£112 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ £150,000 none}	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 X)	-	Tls. 59 buyers
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 28,257 Tls. 50,663}	Tls. 8 for 1906 Tls. 50 for 1906	£1.80 for 1906	-	Tls. 771 Tls. 360 sellers
Soy Chas Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 28,257 Tls. 50,663}			-	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£2/6	£2/6	{ £1,299 £638 Nil}	£638	£1/3 per share for 1906	9%	£75
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£12	£12	{ £25,000 none}	£25,000	£1.20 for 1907	11.5%	\$105 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ £1,000 £1,000}	£1,000	60 cents for year ended 30.6.06	-	16
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	£10	£10	{ £1,000,000 \$60,000}	£3,593	80 cents for 1907	9%	£9 sales and b.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	£7/8	£6	{ £1,000,000 \$55,000}	£2,974	£1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6.5%	£20 —
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	{ £12,000 £18,000}	£5,078	Final of 75 cents making in all £1.5 for 1907	12.5%	£105 buyers
Hall & Holls, Limited	21,000	£20	£20	{ £18,000 £15,002}	£15,002	£2/- for year ending 31.7.07	12.5%	£120 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ none £9,321}	£9,321	£1/- and bonus 20 cents for year ending 31.7.07	7.5%	£155 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	{ £12,000 £10,000}	£4,378	Final of £1.5 making in all £1.5 for 1907	8.5%	£225 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	£25	£25	{ £10,000 £10,000}	£18,92	Final of £1.20 making in all £1.20 for 1907	6%	£33
Macassar (tof Mijin, Bosch en Landbouw) plant in Langkat, Limited	25,000	£100	£100	{ £1,547,500 Tls. 37,663}	Tls. 17,127	Final of Tls. 10 for 1st quarter	6%	Tls. 490 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	{ £1,000 \$1,000}	£7,314	{ 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on £1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08 }	3%	£131 ex div. £1.50 ex dir.
Philippine Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ Nil}		88 cents	-	£8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	75,000	£10	£10	{ none}			-	Tls. 109
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £1,100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000}	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1907	7%	Tls. 731 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ £1,000,000 				